

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:04-cr-00018-MR-WCM-1**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**JONATHAN LEE SHULL,**

**Defendant.**

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**ORDER**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Defendant's letter, which the Court construes as a motion for the appointment of counsel [Doc. 60].

As an initial matter, the Defendant's filing is procedurally deficient in that the Defendant makes his request through a letter. A party cannot seek relief through the filing of letters; only motions will be ruled on by the Court. The Defendant is warned that future filings that are deficient in this respect will be summarily denied. Despite this procedural deficiency, the Court will proceed to address the merits of the Defendant's request.

In his letter, the Defendant requests the appointment of counsel to represent him in connection with filing a motion for compassionate release and/or a motion for a sentence reduction under Amendment 821. The

Defendant has no constitutional right to the appointment of counsel to file post-conviction motions. Lawrence v. Florida, 549 U.S. 327, 336-37 (2007) (citing Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 756-57 (1991)); Rouse v. Lee, 339 F.3d 238, 250 (4th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 541 U.S. 905 (2004) (citing Pennsylvania v. Finley, 481 U.S. 551, 555-56 (1987) (holding no constitutional right to counsel beyond first appeal of right)).

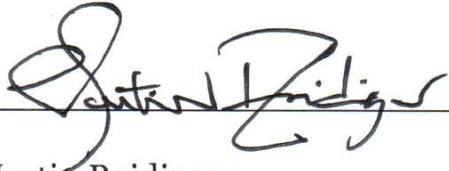
The Court may, in some circumstances, appoint counsel to represent a prisoner when the interests of justice so require and the prisoner is financially unable to obtain representation. See 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). In the instant case, however, the Defendant has failed to demonstrate that the interests of justice warrant the appointment of counsel. See United States v. Riley, 21 F. App'x 139, 141-42 (4th Cir. 2001). Specifically, the Defendant has not shown that he has a potentially meritorious claim, either for compassionate release or for a sentence reduction under Amendment 821. Further, he has failed to identify a particular challenge to pursuing such claims, stating only that he requests “a lawyer and to get help to see if I can get the time off my sentence.” [Doc. 60 at 1]. It does not appear from the record that appointed counsel would assist the Defendant with either (1) establishing a meritorious claim or (2) developing the record further in support of a meritorious claim. Accordingly, the Court concludes that the

appointment of counsel would not be in the interests of justice. If the Defendant wishes to file a motion for compassionate release, he must do so *pro se*.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Defendant's letter, which the Court construes as a motion for the appointment of counsel [Doc. 60], is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: August 5, 2024

  
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Martin Reidinger  
Chief United States District Judge

